One Month

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JSON.parse()

Week 2: DOM Manipulation · Lesson 16 ·

Lesson Notes   Discussion (13)

A common use of JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is to exchange data to/from a web server. When receiving data from a web server, the data is always a string. Before we can use the data, we parse it with JSON.parse() which turns the JSON data into something JavaScript can read (it turn it into a JavaScript object). Which allows us to access the data!

in *main.js*

```javascript
/* 1. Grab the input value */


document.querySelector(".js-go").addEventListener('click',funct

  var input = document.querySelector("input").value;
  pushToDOM(input);


});

document.querySelector(".js-userinput").addEventListener('keyu

  var input = document.querySelector("input").value;

  // if the key ENTER is pressed...
  if(e.which === 13) {
    pushToDOM(input);
  }

});

/* 2. do the data stuff with the API */

var url = "http://api.giphy.com/v1/gifs/search?q=funny+cat&api_

// AJAX Request
var GiphyAJAXCall = new XMLHttpRequest();
GiphyAJAXCall.open( 'GET', url );
GiphyAJAXCall.send();

GiphyAJAXCall.addEventListener('load',function(e){

  var data = e.target.response;
  pushToDOM(data);

});




/* 3. Show me the GIFs */


function pushToDOM(input) {
```

```javascript
    var response = JSON.parse(input);

    var imageURL = response.data[0].images.fixed_height.url;
    console.log(imageURL);

    var container = document.querySelector(".js-container");
    container.innerHTML = "<img src=\"https://media3.giphy.com/me


}
```

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